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The War

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BERLE¹

[Released to the press March 26]

MR. TOASTMASTER, MR. MINISTER, PRESIDENT
BUTLER:

Like every American, I am proud to recognize the anniversary of the independence of Greece as a day worthy of honor in the annals of every country.

Greece is no less independent today than she was before the German invaders entered her soil, plundered her cities, and now attempt to starve a valiant people into submission. We refuse to accept that invasion. We have no faith in that conquest. With the help of God, we will redeem the pledge of the Atlantic Charter—that the nations submerged by Nazi cruelty shall be restored in freedom and strength.

This is the record which will never be forgotten:

In October of 1940 Greece resisted a treacherous attack by the then boastful Fascist Empire of Italy. In a brilliant campaign she crushed that attack—both with her ideas and with her arms. Italian troops and the Italian people suddenly were made to see their shoddy rulers as the braggarts, the betrayers, and the oppressors which they were. Thousands of Italian soldiers simply declined to join in the fighting against the free Greek people, whom they knew as friends and neighbors.

Five months later, Greek leadership, backed to the limit by the heroism of Greek soldiers and civilians, had brought the Italian Empire literally to its knees.

From that defeat the Fascist and Nazi legions have never recovered.

Mussolini has never recovered because he has never again been able to reconstitute an army which could or would fight. He had made it plain to his people that he had nothing but dishonor to offer them. In March 1941, to keep afloat the wreck of his government, he was forced virtually to turn over the Italian people in bondage to their ancient oppressors, the German invaders. To save himself from the victory of Greek soldiers he committed a crime against Italy and against Italian history. He called back the foreigner. He gave his police to the Gestapo. He undid the work of Garibaldi and Cavour. He betrayed his people and his civilization. At that moment the boast of Mussolini's empire was at an end. It has never emerged since.

In April of 1941 Greece met a second assault, the furious attack of the Nazi army. She, with British assistance, held that army at bay long enough to do two things. She made possible the reinforcement of the eastern Mediterranean, and she delayed the German attack on Soviet Russia for several weeks.

Those weeks were precious, and the delay was decisive. They spelled, in the end, the failure

¹ Delivered at the Greek Independence Day dinner of the American Friends of Greece at the Columbia University Club, New York, N. Y., March 25, 1942.

of last summer's attack on Russia. They made it impossible for the German divisions to finish their Russian campaign in the summer of 1941, and the German armies were not prepared for a winter campaign. I believe that the summer of 1942 will make it plain that thereby the Nazi rulers of Germany have lost the war and have decreed their own ruin.

We now have information from sources inside of Germany making it clear that the Germans themselves know that there can be but one end. The German people know, as we know, that no provision has been made by the Nazi government for the year 1943. They know that the machines they need to produce the tools of war are no longer repaired. They know that the skilled workmen and the young engineers who must do the production of tomorrow have been and are being sent, half trained, to slaughter on the fighting fronts in Russia. They know that the battalions which go out do not come back, save as a collection of shattered wrecks. They know, indeed, that the men who have gone to the Russian front are frequently not allowed to come back to Germany, lest the German people learn what has befallen.

Without the glorious weeks of Greek resistance I believe this would not have been possible. And so I say that to the spirit of freedom in Greece every people in the world owes a debt of gratitude.

It is not the first time in the world's history that Greece has saved the honor, the culture, and the soul of the Western World: We are, all of us, the heirs of Marathon and Thermopylae.

I know, of course, that in the present agony of Greece there must be those who will ask whether it is all worthwhile. To them we must answer that Greece, throughout two thousand five hundred years of history, has always given the same response: There is no life worth having save the life of freedom, as free people, with free minds, free hearts—and free children.

Indeed, we know why that is true because we know what is now happening in certain countries not far from Greece which did not resist.

We saw a frightened Hungarian government grant the right of passage to German arms. We saw a weak and corrupt Rumanian government invite the Nazi hordes within their country. Both Hungary and Rumania were trying to buy their peace, on evil terms.

Today a German agent in Budapest is insisting that the Nazis shall take the flower of Hungarian youth and send them as soldiers under German command to fight on the plains of Russia. This is not to defend the freedom of Hungary, for as soon as these divisions have gone to Russia the Germans propose to take over Hungary. Their plans are already laid.

This is to give Hitler a chance to bribe Rumania. The bribe will be an offer to let Rumanians take back Transylvania from Hungary. For this price the Rumanians are also asked to send the bulk of their army to fight once more in Russia. Hitler is already short of men, and the German people now fear what further slaughter may do to their race. It is therefore proposed that Hungarians and Rumanians shall be sacrificed instead. This will leave to the Nazi Gestapo and S.S. troops the easier task of sucking the last ounce of food, of property, and of self-respect from the Hungarian and Rumanian peoples who are, as you know, classified by the Nazis as second- and third-class peoples, fit only to make good servants for good Nazis.

This plan is now under negotiation in Budapest and in the Rumanian Capital. Should it slip up, a second plan is to offer Transylvania as a bribe to Hungary, if her divisions will go out to fight Russia. Indeed, it is not clear that Transylvania has not already been promised to both parties.

Meanwhile, German troops have occupied the important points in both countries; the Gestapo and the S.S. have been systematically entering and wrecking every Rumanian and Hungarian institution. Through force and fear these two countries are already being brought within sight of hunger this year and starvation a year hence.

These are the governments which, unlike Greece, did not resist. They tried to buy

peace—with dishonor. They found that the part of the bargain which the Nazis kept was to give them dishonor.

They sought peace and quiet at the hands of the Nazis. They were given hatreds, riots, and suppressed civil war.

They sought, by giving up their countries, to keep their harvests for food and their manufactures to supply their homes. They have been given economic serfdom at the hands of Nazi masters. Their people, even their children, are compelled to work in the fields—for foreign invaders. The products of their land and their toil are shipped to Berlin. Corrupt Nazi officials make fortunes from bribes or blackmail extorted from the peasants and manufacturers of Hungary, of Transylvania, of the Banat, of the Danube Valley.

Worst among the lies was the tale that Nazi arms would defend them from all enemies. But in fact, the Nazi diplomats and statesmen were building enemies for them and are plotting now to leave these countries defenseless.

We do not for one moment lose sight of the fact that resistance is hard and even terrible. It is true that we have not thus far felt here the privations of war, though that will come soon enough. But we watch with horror and rising anger the cold-blooded policy of starvation which the Nazi gang has imposed on occupied Greece. They have not even the code which first-rate soldiers observe towards a brave enemy.

As we sit here tonight men, women, and children are dying of hunger in Crete, in the Peloponnesus, in Epirus, in Athens, in Thrace. They are dying for an ideal which has maintained the glory of Greece and the culture of the world since the dawn of history. Let it be resolved that not even the humblest of these dead shall be forgotten. Let it be determined that the men who are responsible for these horrors shall meet at long last the justice and the judgment they have deserved at the hands of the free peoples.

But justice requires more than dealing with the guilty. It must include relief, assistance,

and reconstruction of the life of Greece. In honor and in humanity we can do no less.

Greece will not die. She could not, indeed, for there is more of western life and western hope in a handful of dust on the Acropolis than in all the makeshift religions, philosophies, and new orders that have come from the diseased brains in Berlin. From the example of Greece the United Nations must draw increased devotion to their declared ideal of preserving liberty, independence, and religious freedom, and of setting up once more a world in which human rights and justice are the foundation of the law of the earth.

For many of us this has been a long road. As sometimes happens in history, the struggle for eternal values has occupied an entire life span. You and I belong to a generation which has had to meet a world war twice in a lifetime. We came to maturity in the shadow of the first world conflict. We have struggled with the after effects of that war until the new struggle began to appear. We must live and sweat and toil through this second cataclysm, greater even than the first. We shall have spent most of our lives without knowing what peace really means.

We have dreamed dreams, and have never surrendered them. We have sought a city whose builder and maker was God. We shall continue that search, though we may have to go from camp to camp; though, having fought, we can only rest and take the field again. But we will not in this life relinquish a ray of splendor of our dreams or a fragment of faith that has brought us, with clear eyes, through a lifetime of conflict.

We are resolved that there shall be no compromise in this present struggle. What Greece could do, we all must do. If we never know what peace is in our lifetime, we propose nevertheless that the light which came into Europe, and from Europe to the Americas, from the lamps of the Acropolis, from the tragedies of Euripides, from the songs of Menander, from the thought of Aristotle, from the science of Archimedes—that light will not go out.

ANNIVERSARY OF ACCESSION OF KING PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA

[Released to the press March 27]

The President, on March 27, sent a telegram to the King of Yugoslavia, now resident in London, on the anniversary of the events in the course of which the regency was dissolved, King Peter II assumed power, and a new government, representative of the country at large, was constituted. These events preceded by just 10 days the invasion of Yugoslavia by the Axis powers. The telegram follows:

"On this anniversary of the memorable day when the Yugoslav people boldly resolved to face the dangers threatening their liberty and honor, and entrusted their destiny to your leadership, I send this message of friendship.

"The people of the United States join with me in this greeting to the people of Yugoslavia. We are sure of their victory in the valiant struggle for the restoration of their freedom.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

[Released to the press March 27]

The following telegram has been sent to the King of Yugoslavia by the Honorable Arthur Bliss Lane, former American Minister to Yugoslavia:

"Having been privileged as Minister of the United States to witness in person the historic events of a year ago, and the heroic resistance of your people following the unprovoked attack on Yugoslavia, I venture to extend to Your Majesty my congratulations on the anniversary of your accession and my cordial good wishes for your personal welfare and for the restoration of the independence of Yugoslavia.

ARTHUR BLISS LANE"

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick and Vice Admiral Alfred W. Johnson have been designated to represent the United States on the Inter-American Defense Board, which will hold its first meeting in Washington on March 30. The Board is an

outgrowth of a recommendation by the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics that a commission composed of military and naval technicians be appointed by each government of the American republics to study and recommend measures for the defense of the continent.¹

ADVISORY MISSION TO INDIA

[Released to the press March 24]

In view of the appointment of Col. Louis Johnson as Personal Representative of the President in India it will be necessary for him to devote his full time to his duties near the Government of India at New Delhi. It has therefore been decided that Dr. Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State and a member of the Advisory Mission to India, will assume the active chairmanship of that Mission.

The function of the Advisory Mission will be to investigate on the spot and make recommendations as to ways and means by which the United States Government can assist in augmenting India's war potentialities. The work of the Mission is therefore directly related to the common war effort of the United Nations and in no way has to do with post-war industrial and commercial questions.

The Far East

REPAYMENT OF CHINESE LOAN

The Chinese Ambassador in Washington has informed the Department of State that the Chinese Government has made arrangements to complete the repayment of the 25-million-dollar Wood-Oil Loan made by the United States to China on February 8, 1939 and that full payment of the loan had accrued solely from the transactions which had been involved in the tung-oil shipments from China.

¹Bulletin of February 7, 1942, p. 139.

The Near East

AGRICULTURAL MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

[Released to the press March 25]

In response to an inquiry by the Government of Saudi Arabia as to whether the services of two American experts in irrigation and agricultural matters could be made available, this Government has organized an Agricultural Mission to Saudi Arabia. The Mission will examine and report to the Government of Saudi Arabia upon the water and agricultural resources of that country and the possibilities of their development. It will also conduct experimental plantings. The personnel of the Mission, which has already departed, follows:

Mr. K. S. Twitchell, *Chief*

Mr. Albert L. Wathen, Acting Chief, Engineering Branch, Office of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior

Mr. James G. Hamilton, Regional Agronomist at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Mr. Twitchell has had extensive technical experience in Saudi Arabia. The other members of the Mission are, as indicated, government experts familiar with conditions in a section of this country which are similar to those prevailing in Saudi Arabia.

This Government is pleased to have been able to respond in this way to the inquiry of the Saudi Arabian Government.

General

CHURCHILL - ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY IN TRINIDAD

[Released to the press March 20]

It is announced that the new highway being constructed in Trinidad, British West Indies,

from Port-of-Spain, the Capital, to Fort Read, the United States Army base, will be named the Churchill - Roosevelt Highway.

This important road, as well as many other projects in the colony, is being built expeditiously and efficiently through the close cooperation of the governments concerned, and such cooperation is, it is felt, well indicated by the road's official name.

VERIFICATION OF PASSPORTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

No verification of the passport of a citizen of the United States, or a person who owes allegiance to the United States, shall be required for entry into the continental United States, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or territories continental or insular subject to the jurisdiction of the United States when the person is returning from a foreign country where he had gone in pursuance of the provisions of a contract with the War or Navy Departments on a matter vital to the war effort and when in possession of a valid passport and of evidence of having been so engaged, according to regulations issued by the Acting Secretary of State on March 17, 1942.²

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through February 1942, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3 (a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeo-

² 7 F.R. 2214.

graphed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of March 26, 1942, 44 pages).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland;

the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

Cultural Relations

EXHIBITION OF CHILEAN ART

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE¹

[Released to the press March 26]

The Exhibition of Contemporary Chilean Art opening today in the Toledo Museum is a milestone in both the history of American art and the progress of inter-American friendship. The very presence in our country of this magnificently representative collection is heartening, incontrovertible proof of the validity of that friendship. Not even the perils and hindrances of war at sea have prevented the generous cession to us for a time by the Chilean people, from the treasure-house of their culture, of the canvases, water colors, sculptures, poster designs, and etchings through which threescore of their leading artists portray the multiple shapes and colors of the national life. Viewing this art, we feel that vision is lengthened and distance is shortened. These Chilean landscapes, so like our own West and Midwest in river and mountain and fertile valley, so like Ohio in its harvest fields and California in its vineyards, cannot seem very strange to our eyes, nor do we feel unfamiliarity so much as recognition in art's portrayal here of a people who have sprung like us from free American soil and know as we do democracy's way of life.

¹ Read for Mr. Welles by Mr. Charles A. Thomson, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, at the inauguration of the Exhibition in Toledo, Ohio, on March 25, 1942.

The Department of State is deeply aware of the importance of art in all its various expressions as an interpreter of one people to another. For that reason, it encourages not only the interchange of visits by creative artists and by students of the arts between our country and the other American republics but also the interchange of books and music and sculptures and pictures. The President of the United States, proclaiming in 1933 the good-neighbor policy, emphasized the intention of this country to contribute by ever-widening interchange to mutual understanding and good-will among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Year by year since that proclamation, we have become increasingly aware of the significance and variety of the artistic expression in the other American republics, and they have become better and better acquainted with ours.

One of the things that this interchange is showing us is that there is a common basis to our endeavor. We are all, in our 21 republics, rooted in American soil where, since the period of early colonization, our own art and our own institutions have been developing in our own democratic lands. Our art as well as our law codes and our systems of government makes this manifest. In the pictures and the sculptures here today, Chile speaks a language that all Americans understand.

CERTIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS

As a part of its program for improving and expanding cultural relations with other countries, the Department of State now undertakes to certify films of an international educational character produced in the United States.

An important objective of this program is to promote through motion pictures a better mutual understanding of the ways of life of the peoples of the various countries. Films are especially effective for this purpose since, to a large degree, they cut across language barriers. An increasing number of films on medicine, engineering, agriculture, and modern industrial processes are being made to instruct students and to record industrial progress. The exchange of such films should make an effective contribution to international intellectual cooperation.

It is hoped that attestation by the Department as to the educational character thereof will make it possible for films produced in the United States to receive the same preferential

customs treatment that has for years been extended to those produced in countries which are signatories to the League of Nations Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character, and of the Buenos Aires Convention Concerning Facilitation for Educational and Publicity Films. The United States is not a party to either of these conventions.

In order that a film may receive a certificate of attestation it must be on a topic of international interest, and its purpose must be to instruct in respect to established facts, conditions, and processes. Propaganda, news reels, amusement films, and films dealing with purely national issues are not eligible for attestation.

Application for attestation must be accompanied by full information concerning the picture for which certification is sought. A certificate will be granted only upon request and only to the person or organization having the right to reproduce the film.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

FINANCE

Agreement With China

The following joint statement was issued on March 21, 1942 by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and His Excellency T. V. Soong, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China:

"The United States and China have today entered into an Agreement giving effect to the Act of Congress unanimously passed by the Senate and House of Representatives authorizing \$500,000,000 of financial aid to China. The Agreement, approved by the President and by

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was signed by Secretary Morgenthau on behalf of the United States and by Dr. Soong on behalf of China.

"This financial aid will contribute substantially towards facilitating the great efforts of the Chinese people and their government to meet the financial and economic burdens which have been imposed upon them by almost five years of continuous attack by Japan.

"This Agreement is a concrete manifestation of the desire and determination of the United States, without stint, to aid China in our common battle for freedom.

"The final determination of the terms upon which this \$500,000,000 financial aid is given to China, including the benefits to be rendered the United States in return, is deferred until the progress of events after the war makes clearer the final terms and benefits which will be in the mutual interest of the United States and China and will promote the establishment of lasting world peace and security."

The text of the agreement, signed on behalf of the United States by Mr. Morgenthau, and on behalf of China by Mr. Soong, follows:

"WHEREAS, The Governments of the United States of America and of the Republic of China are engaged, together with other nations and peoples of like mind, in a cooperative undertaking against common enemies, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations, and

"WHEREAS, The United States and China are signatories to the Declaration of United Nations of January 1, 1942, which declares that 'Each government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war'; and

"WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, in unanimously passing Public Law No. 442, approved February 7, 1942, has declared that financial and economic aid to China will increase China's ability to oppose the forces of aggression and that the defense of China is of the greatest possible importance, and has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, with the approval of the President, to give financial aid to China, and

"WHEREAS, such financial aid will enable China to strengthen greatly its war efforts against the common enemies by helping China to

"(1) strengthen its currency, monetary, banking and economic system;

"(2) finance and promote increased production, acquisition and distribution of necessary goods;

"(3) retard the rise of prices, promote stability of economic relationships, and otherwise check inflation;

"(4) prevent hoarding of foods and other materials;

"(5) improve means of transportation and communication;

"(6) effect further social and economic measures which promote the welfare of the Chinese people; and

"(7) meet military needs other than those supplied under the Lend-Lease Act and take other appropriate measures in its war effort.

"In order to achieve these purposes, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States agrees to establish forthwith on the books of the United States Treasury a credit in the name of the Government of the Republic of China in the amount of 500,000,000 U. S. dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make transfers from this credit, in such amounts and at such times as the Government of the Republic of China shall request, through the Minister of Finance, to an account or accounts in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the name of the Government of the Republic of China or any agencies designated by the Minister of Finance. Such transfers may be requested by and such accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may be drawn upon by the Government of the Republic of China either directly or through such persons or agencies as the Minister of Finance shall authorize.

"ARTICLE II

"The final determination of the terms upon which this financial aid is given, including the benefits to be rendered the United States in return, is deferred by the two contracting parties until the progress of events after the war makes clearer the final terms and benefits which will be in the mutual interest of the United States

and China and will promote the establishment of lasting world peace and security. In determining the final terms and benefits full cognizance shall be given to the desirability of maintaining a healthy and stable economic and financial situation in China in the post-war period as well as during the war and to the desirability of promoting mutually advantageous economic and financial relations between the United States and China and the betterment of world-wide economic and financial relations.

"ARTICLE III

"This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date.

"Signed and sealed at Washington, District of Columbia, in duplicate this 21st day of March, 1942."

The text of the joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to render financial aid to China, and for other purposes (Public Law 442, 77th Cong., 2d sess.), approved February 7, 1942, is printed below:

"Whereas China has for more than four years valiantly resisted the forces of Japanese aggression; and

"Whereas financial and economic aid to China will increase her ability to oppose the forces of aggression; and

"Whereas the defense of China is of the greatest possible importance:

"Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to loan or extend credit or give other financial aid to China in an amount not to exceed in the aggregate \$500,000,000 at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall deem in the interest of the United States.

"SEC. 2. The authority herein granted shall

be in addition to any other authority provided by law.

"SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums not to exceed \$500,000,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

HEALTH

International Sanitary Convention, 1926

Turkey

The American Embassy at Vichy, France, transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated February 3, 1942, a certified copy of the procès-verbal of the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Turkey of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris June 21, 1926 (Treaty Series 762). A translation of the procès-verbal is printed below:

"In execution of the clause of Article 170 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris June 21, 1926, His Excellency Behic Erkin, Ambassador of Turkey in France, appeared today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French State and proceeded to the deposit of the instrument of ratification of His Excellency Ismet Inonu, President of the Turkish Republic, to that international act. This instrument, which states that the ratification is made with the reservation of the provisions stipulated for vessels in transit in the Convention regarding the regime of the Straits, signed at Montreux on July 20, 1936, having been found after examination to be in good and due form, was delivered to the French Government for deposit in its archives. In accordance with the provisions of the Agreement referred to above, a certified true copy of the said procès-verbal will be addressed to the contracting Powers.

"IN FAITH WHEREOF, this procès-verbal has been drawn up.

"DONE at Vichy, January 6, 1942.

F. DARLAN
B. ERKIN"

Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits, signed at Montreux on July 20, 1936, provide in part as follows:

"ARTICLE 1

"The High Contracting Parties recognise and affirm the principle of freedom of transit and navigation by sea in the Straits.

"The exercise of this freedom shall henceforth be regulated by the provisions of the present Convention.

"Section 1

"MERCHANT VESSELS

"ARTICLE 2

"In time of peace, merchant vessels shall enjoy complete freedom of transit and navigation in the Straits, by day and by night, under any flag and with any kind of cargo, without any formalities, except as provided in Article 3 below. . . .

"ARTICLE 3

"All ships entering the Straits by the Aegean Sea or by the Black Sea shall stop at a sanitary station near the entrance to the Straits for the purposes of the sanitary control prescribed by Turkish law within the framework of international sanitary regulations. This control, in the case of ships possessing a clean bill of health or presenting a declaration of health testifying that they do not fall within the scope of the provisions of the second paragraph of the present Article, shall be carried out by day and by night with all possible speed, and the vessels in question shall not be required to make any other stop during their passage through the Straits.

"Vessels which have on board cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, exanthematic typhus or smallpox, or which have had such cases on board during the previous seven days, and vessels which have left an infected port within less than five times twenty-four hours shall stop at the sanitary stations indicated in the preceding paragraph in order to embark such sanitary guards as the Turkish authorities may direct.

No tax or charge shall be levied in respect of these sanitary guards and they shall be disembarked at a sanitary station on departure from the Straits."

The United States of America is not a party to this convention.

The countries in respect of which the International Sanitary Convention is in force as a result of ratification or adherence are the United States of America, Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi), Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain (including Bahamas, Basutoland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ellice and Gilbert Islands, Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Johore, Kedah, Kenya, Kelantan, New Guinea, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Papua, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Southern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, the Sudan, Tonga, Tanganyika, Trengganu, Trinidad, Uganda, Weihaiwei, and Zanzibar), Greece, Hungary, Italy, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Tunis, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

United States

On March 24, 1942, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on February 17, 1940 and was signed *ad referendum* on behalf of the United States on October 3, 1941.

The protocol has been signed by the United States of America *ad referendum*; Bolivia *ad referendum*; Brazil; Colombia *ad referendum*; El Salvador *ad referendum*; Nicaragua *ad referendum*; Panama *ad referendum*; and Venezuela, with a modification.

The countries which have deposited instruments of ratification of the protocol are El Salvador, with a reservation, and Venezuela, with a modification. Under the terms of article XII of the protocol it is now effective between Brazil, El Salvador, and Venezuela.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute

Nicaragua

By a note dated March 20, 1942 the Mexican Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Nicaragua of the Convention Providing for

the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, which was opened for signature at Mexico City by the American Governments from November 1 to December 31, 1940, was deposited with the Mexican Government on March 10, 1942.

Legislation

Amendments to the Act of June 8, 1938, as Amended, Requiring the Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals. S. Rept. 1227, 77th Cong., on S. 2399. 3 pp.

Regulations

Claims Against the United States [for damages occasioned by Army forces in foreign countries]. [Filed March 25, 1942.] (Army: War Department.) 7 *Federal Register* 2331.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning January 1, 1942 the following publications have been released by the Department:¹

- 1649. Trail Smelter Arbitration Between the United States and Canada Under Convention of April 15, 1935: Decision of the Tribunal Reported March 11, 1941. Arbitration Series 8. iv, 61 pp. 10¢.
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¹ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

- December 20, 1941. 44 pp. 10¢.²
- 1675. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. V, no. 131, December 27, 1941. 51 pp. 10¢.
- 1676. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 132, January 3, 1942. 35 pp. 10¢.
- 1677. Diplomatic List, January 1942. ii, 94 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
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- 1680. The Department of State Bulletin, vol. VI, no. 133, January 10, 1942. 15 pp. 10¢.

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1681. Recommendations of the North American Regional Radio-Engineering Meeting: Arrangement Between the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—Signed at Washington January 30, 1942; effective March 29, 1941 (Supplemental to North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Habana, 1937). Executive Agreement Series 227. iv, 52 pp. 10¢.
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